



STRATEGIC DIGEST

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

U.S.-ROK COMBINED FORCES COMMAND

U.S. FORCES KOREA

‘Forward Together’

SPRING 2014



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FRONT COVER PHOTO
From left to right: Flags of the United States of America, United Nations, Republic of Korea, Combined Forces Command, and United States Forces Korea (U.S.Army photo).

BACK COVER PHOTO
Photo of the statue of Admiral Yi Sun-Sin at Gwanghwamun Plaza, Seoul, South Korea, Photo courtesy of Sungjin Kim (www.sjkimphotos.com).

AMBASSADOR SUNG Y. KIM

FOREWORD FROM THE AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

“I am confident that working together we can meet the challenges of the 21st century and look forward to a bright future for the next 60 years and beyond.”



Department of State photo

The year 2014 begins a new life cycle for our Alliance with the Republic of Korea in terms of the Asian traditional calendar.

Throughout 2013, we celebrated a special anniversary in U.S.-Korea relations, our hwangap, or 60 years of partnership and shared prosperity since the signing of the Korean War Armistice and the Mutual Defense Treaty. Fighting side by side throughout the Korean War, Americans and Koreans demonstrated extraordinary bravery and shared sacrifice. A friendship forged through the trials of war has continued to strengthen to this day. Korea is one of our closest allies and greatest friends, and our countries have and will continue to accomplish wonderful things together. First and foremost, our military forces continue to serve together in the defense of the Republic of Korea. I am grateful for our young American men and women who are serving in Korea, thousands of miles away from home,

to support the Alliance, defend the Republic of Korea, and provide security and stability in the region. Our security cooperation now reaches far beyond the Korean Peninsula as we contribute together to global stability. Our recent 60-year anniversary also celebrated the founding of the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea, and we continue to make great strides in our bilateral economic ties. The U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement, which entered into force March 15, 2012, has opened up new opportunities and markets which create jobs in both economies. The engagement of U.S. Forces Korea with Koreans in government, media, business, academic, and military circles further strengthens important people-to-people ties. I am confident that working together we can meet the challenges of the 21st century and look forward to a bright future for the next 60 years and beyond.

GENERAL CURTIS M. SCAPARROTTI

COMMANDER, UNC/CFC/USFK

COMMANDER'S INTRODUCTION

U.S.-ROK-UNC ALLIANCE: FORWARD TOGETHER



Department of Defense photo

“For over 60 years, the people of this Command have voluntarily served to defend South Korea and protect our national interests. Their efforts honor and build upon the achievements and sacrifices of those before them. As the Commander of U.S. Forces Korea, I am grateful for their service and for the unwavering support of our leaders and the American people.”

I am honored to lead the multinational, combined, and joint commands responsible for defending the Republic of Korea (ROK) and maintaining stability in Northeast Asia. I am thankful for our Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, Civilians, Contractors, and their Families for their dedication to each other and our mission.

Over the course of 2013, the U.S.-ROK Alliance took significant steps in enhancing one of history's most successful alliances. In March, we signed the combined Counter-Provocation Plan, which improves our ability to respond to North Korean provocation as an Alliance, while managing the risks of miscalculation and escalation. In October, we signed the Tailored Deterrence Strategy, which establishes a framework for tailoring deterrence against North Korean nuclear threat scenarios through bilateral coordination and consultation. Finally, as a part of the U.S. Rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region, the deployment of additive Army rotational forces to Korea has enhanced the Alliance's readiness posture and reinforced the U.S. commitment to South Korea.

During this same timeframe, we witnessed a violent and volatile North Korean regime purge government officials, abuse its citizens, and provoke South Korea in order to advance the Kim Jong-un regime's interests and to consolidate power. In February, North Korea carried out its third nuclear test and in May conducted short-range missile tests. North Korea's pursuit of nuclear weapons and intercontinental missiles capable of reaching the U.S. increasingly poses a threat to the U.S. homeland and over 114,000 U.S. citizens in South Korea. North Korea, with increased asymmetric capabilities, the fourth largest military in the world, and over 70%

of its ground forces deployed near the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), has the capability to attack South Korea with little to no warning. The Alliance deters the North by maintaining a "Fight Tonight" readiness and a force posture capable of rapid transition to major combat operations.

The 2012 U.S. Defense Strategic Guidance reaffirmed our Nation's commitment to the Asia-Pacific region. As a result, our Nation's leaders made USFK a global priority for focus and resourcing. Our dedicated forces facilitate the Alliance's whole of government approach to maintain stability in the region. This stability has enabled Northeast Asia to become the fastest growing region in the world, producing 25% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP), and home to our Nation's largest trading partners. Thanks to the support of our Nation's leaders, the U.S. maintains a robust military presence and continues to commit and invest in the region despite our fiscal constraints.

Our Alliance, forged in war and solidified by shared values, remains indivisible. The U.S.-ROK Alliance's success, coupled with the determined efforts of the UNC Sending States, underpin stability on the Korean Peninsula and promote economic prosperity for the region and international community. The 2014 Strategic Digest provides an overview of the Command and insight into the Command's future endeavors which build upon 60 years of Alliance experience and friendship. Our commitment is personified everyday by our Service Members, Civilians, Contractors, and Families in South Korea. Their contributions are the building blocks of our Nation's commitment and are collectively represented in the 2014 Strategic Digest. In 2014 and beyond, we are moving "Forward Together!"

Commander's 2014 Priorities

The 2014 Strategic Digest provides the Command's story linking our mission, national interests, and commitment to the new and enduring initiatives we will pursue within the spirit of the Command's five priorities.

- My first priority is to "Sustain and strengthen the Alliance"; achieved by increasing our combined activities and communications. The U.S. and ROK are moving beyond synchronizing independent efforts to developing Alliance solutions for Alliance issues.
- The second is to "Maintain the Armistice, and be ready to 'Fight Tonight,' deter and if necessary, defeat aggression." The readiness of the ROK-U.S. Alliance and the presence of the United Nations Command (UNC) Sending States maintain the Armistice and provide deterrence.
- Number three is to "Transform and achieve Strategic Alliance 2015 (SA 2015)." As the U.S. and ROK work to meet the milestones within SA 2015 (the strategic, combined roadmap to transform the Alliance), we are modifying and revalidating our war plans, force posture, and command and control structure.
- Fourth is to "Sustain force and family readiness." Our leaders are dedicated to providing a healthy command climate and to taking care of people by focusing on the comprehensive fitness of our Service Members and their Families. Our Service Members take care of each other and train for our mission.
- My fifth priority is "Enhance the Team – UNC/CFC/USFK!" We are committed to integrating our forces across a multitude of activities to build trust and a strong team.



STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT

Asia-Pacific: At the Epicenter of Global Security and Economic Growth

As the U.S. continues to rebalance toward the Asia-Pacific, the U.S.-ROK Alliance is increasingly critical to U.S. interests. The region includes four of the world's six largest militaries along with multiple regional powers and increasing security challenges. Responsible for a quarter of the world's gross domestic product, the region is home to a quarter of the world's population. Asia-Pacific nations face what South Korean President Park Geun-hye refers to as the "North-east Asia Paradox." Growing economic interdependence does not have a corresponding political-security dimension. Many nations depend on China as their primary economic partner, while depending on the U.S. for stability and security.



U.S. President Barack Obama with South Korean President Park Geun-hye at the White House, on May 7, 2013 (Blue House photo).

Many of the region's nations are revising their military strategy and doctrine to enable greater power projection, some to challenge access or to threaten the U.S. homeland, and others to adjust to China's rise. All of this is taking place against a backdrop of historical antagonism and growing territorial claims. Even non-lethal clashes could result in economic disruption.

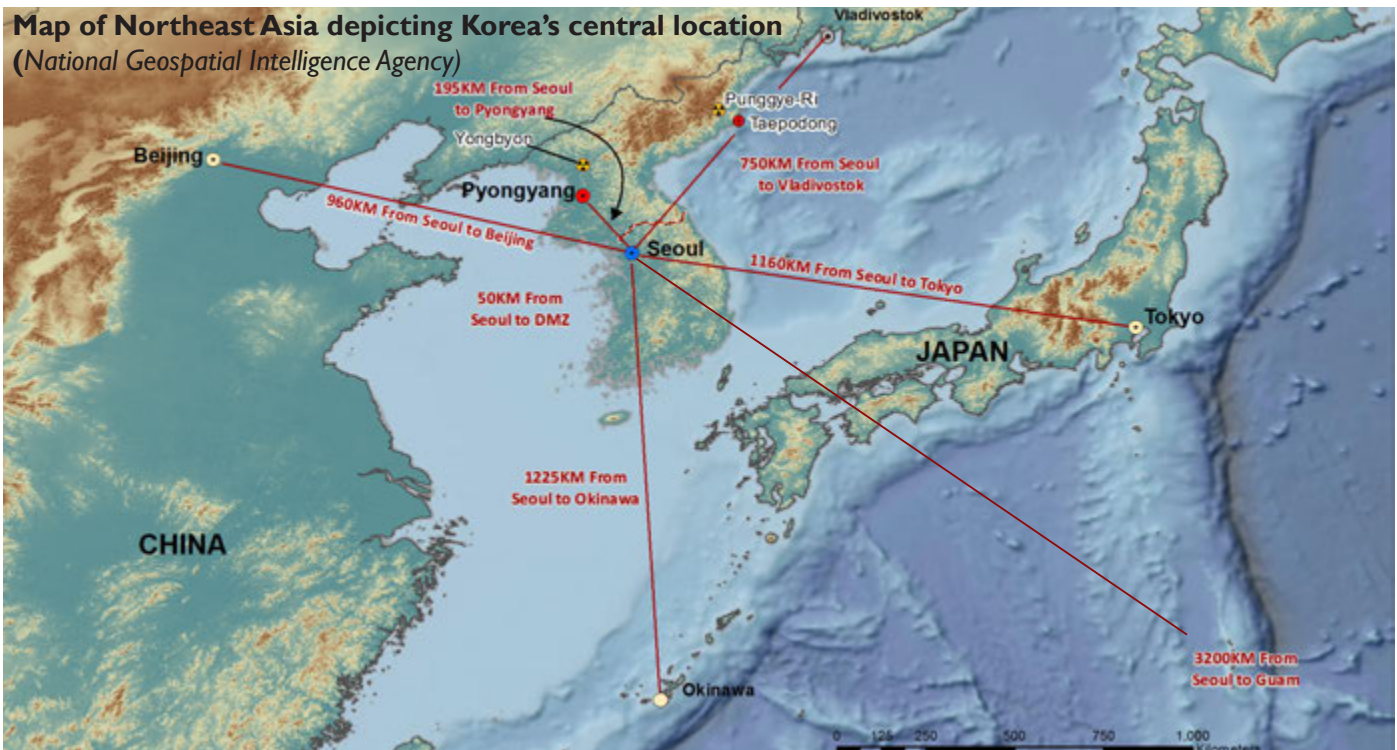
The Asia-Pacific region is an economic center of gravity indispensable to the U.S. and global economy. In 2013, the region was responsible for 40% of global economic growth, with U.S. trade increasing by 22% between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, U.S. exports to the region reached \$555 billion supporting 2.8 million American jobs. The region invested \$422 billion in the U.S. by the end of 2012. The Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement is providing tangible benefits and is expanding a critical U.S. trading relationship, one that topped \$130 billion in goods and services in 2012, further deepening the importance of the region to the U.S.

For the foreseeable future, North Korea remains a threat that is continually increasing its asymmetric capabilities amid a declining, yet large conventional force. North Korea displays a propensity to use violence and provocation as a part of a coercive strategy to ensure the survival of the Kim Jong-un regime. While currently appearing stable, North Korea is brittle and volatile with the potential to become unstable. Instability represents another dimension of the challenge North Korea presents, particularly if instability leads to violence, the loss



Top Left: South Korean President Park Geun-hye and U.S. President Barack Obama hold summit talks on May 7, 2013 at the White House (Blue House photo).

Bottom Left: U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry walks past a military honor guard as he arrives in Seoul, South Korea on February 13, 2014 (Department of State photo).





Top Right: U.S. Vice President Joe Biden shakes hands with South Korean President Park Geun-hye before their meeting at the Blue House on December 1, 2013 (VOA photo).

Bottom Right: U.S. Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel meets with South Korean Minister of National Defense Kim Kwan-jin at the Shangri-La Dialogue in Singapore on June 1, 2013 (Office of the Secretary of Defense photo).

of control over weapons of mass destruction, or a humanitarian crisis. All of these possibilities carry with them consequences for the U.S. and our closest allies and partners.

China’s reshaping of the region’s strategic landscape impacts the security of both Koreas. While concerned about China’s growing assertiveness and lack of transparency, South Korea is committed to deepening relations with China, its largest trading partner, in a manner that does not compromise the health of the U.S.-ROK Alliance. South Korea sees China as playing a critical role in shaping North Korean behavior. However, China’s near-term focus on stability and concerns about the future of the U.S.-ROK Alliance render it unlikely to take measures that could destabilize North Korea. Despite strains in the Sino-North Korean relationship, the Kim regime continues to rely on China for resources, as well as diplomatic cover to constrain international efforts to pressure North Korea to denuclearize and alter its aggressive behavior.

U.S. security and prosperity depend on stable relationships with the region’s major powers, and regional stability depends on sustained U.S. presence and leadership. Therefore, the U.S.-ROK Alliance and the presence of U.S. military forces in Korea have an enduring value that defends South Korea, provides stability to the region, and supports U.S. national interests.

U.S. REBALANCE TO THE ASIA-PACIFIC

The U.S. Government approaches the rebalance holistically on the basis of smart power and a whole-of-government effort. With an already robust military presence in Korea, the U.S. military has focused on executing planned force modernization initiatives and enhancing an already robust Alliance relationship and capabilities. Based on the rebalance, Korea is second only to Afghanistan in the allocation of American military emphasis and resources. The U.S. has also focused Korea-related rebalance initiatives in the diplomatic and economic realm. Senior U.S. officials including the President and Vice President have made visiting Korea a priority. We continue to implement the Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement expanding one of the most vibrant trading relationships in the world -- one that topped \$130 billion in goods and services in 2012.

South Korean and U.S. Navy ships underway in formation with the aircraft carrier USS George Washington (center) off the coast of South Korea, October 3, 2013 (U.S. Navy photo).





Kim Jong-un visits North Korean People's Army Unit 323, January 28, 2014 (KCNA photo).

THE NORTH KOREAN THREAT

North Korea remains a significant threat to United States' interests, the security of South Korea, and the international community due to its willingness to use force, its continued development and proliferation of nuclear weapon and long-range ballistic missile programs, and its abuse of its citizens' human rights, as well as the legitimate interests of its neighbors and the international community.

North Korea's Strategy

North Korea's primary goal is the survival of the ruling Kim family regime. To achieve this, Kim Jong-un, North Korea's leader, must maintain internal security, develop a strong military deterrent, and pursue coercive diplomacy to compel acceptance of its nuclear program. Rather than seeking rapprochement with the international community, North Korea's coercive diplomacy leaves it isolated.

Since taking control two years ago, Kim Jong-un has advanced these aims with a number of confrontational steps. The regime launched a rocket airframe similar to a long-range ballistic missile in December 2012 and



North Koreans take part in a military parade in Pyongyang on October 10, 2010 (KCNA photo).

conducted its third nuclear test in February 2013. It escalated tensions further with nuclear threats against the U.S., claims of a new “operational plan” for war, and an announcement that it would re-start its key nuclear facilities. North Korea re-emphasized that it considers the Korean War Armistice Agreement void, and for several months unilaterally shut down the Kaesong Industrial Complex which it jointly operates with South Korea.

North Korea's Internal Situation

North Korea remains a totalitarian dictatorship. Kim Jong-un maintains control as the head of the Korean Workers Party, the Supreme Commander of the KPA, and the leader of the state’s National Defense Commission. An extensive and capable internal security apparatus removes perceived challenges to his rule, as demonstrated by the purge and execution of Jang Sung-taek, a senior official and Kim’s uncle by marriage. Nevertheless, the regime is challenged by long-term struggles with a broken economy and the population’s increasing exposure to external information.



Night image of the Korean Peninsula on January 30, 2014 from International Space Station (NASA photo).



North Korean leader Kim Jong-un attends an urgent meeting with top military officials, March 29, 2013 (KCNA).

North Korea’s Military Capability

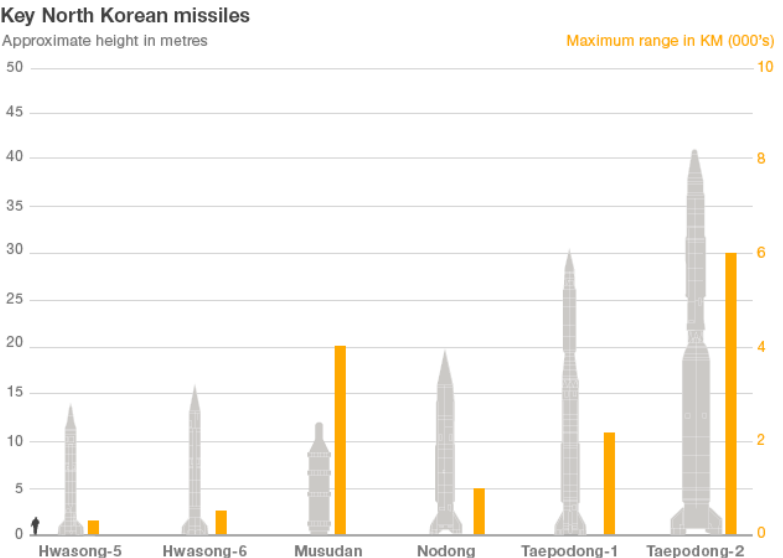
The North Korean People’s Army (KPA)—an umbrella organization comprising all of North Korea’s military services—is the fourth largest military in the world in terms of personnel. It fields approximately one million troops, 4,100 tanks, and 8,500 pieces of artillery in addition to air, naval, and missile capabilities. In recent years, North Korea has been emphasizing its asymmetric capabilities such as several hundred ballistic missiles, the world’s second largest chemical weapons stockpile, a biological weapons research program, the world’s largest special operations forces, and an active cyber warfare capability.

The KPA retains the capability to inflict serious damage on South Korea and to support the regime’s coercive attempts to manipulate its neighbors through the threat and acts of violence. However, the KPA likely understands it is not capable of defeating the U.S.-ROK Alliance and reunifying the Korean Peninsula by force despite its propaganda to the contrary.

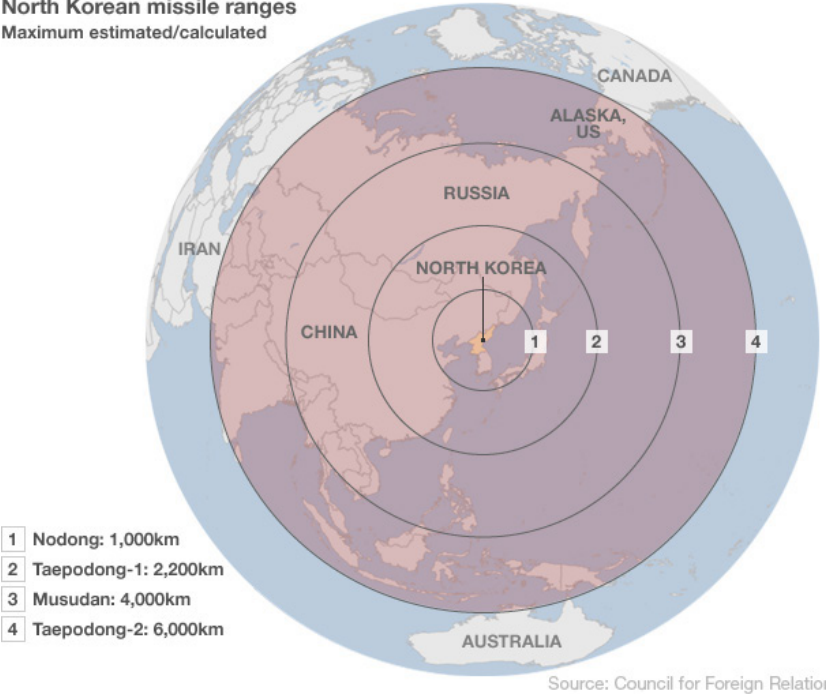
Of significant concern, North Korea continues to develop nuclear weapons and long-range ballistic missiles in violation of multiple United Nations Security Council Resolutions. These actions give substance to the regime’s threat to strike the U.S. homeland. The Kim regime will likely continue to develop its nuclear capability.



Left: North Korea’s Unha-3 rocket lifts off from the Sohae Launch Facility in Tongchang-ri, North Korea on December 12, 2012 (AP Photo).



North Korean missile ranges
Maximum estimated/calculated



North Korean propaganda poster: “When provoking a war of aggression, we will strike back, starting with the U.S.” (KCNA).



Soldiers of the North Korean People's Army (KPA) observe a military parade commemorating the 100th anniversary of Kim Il-sung's birthday in Pyongyang, North Korea on April 15, 2012 (VOA).

Summary

For the foreseeable future, North Korea will remain an isolated and unpredictable state willing to use violent behavior to advance its interests, gain recognition as a nuclear power, and secure the regime's continuation. The regime needs to portray the U.S. as an enemy to distract its population from economic hardship, government brutality, and systemic incompetence. We remain concerned about the potential for a localized, violent act against South Korea, which could start a cycle of response and counter-response, leading to an unintended, uncontrolled escalation and a wider conflict. Our Alliance with South Korea continues to be the critical linchpin required to deter North Korean aggression and to maintain stability.



North Koreans place flowers before the statues of North Korean founder Kim Il-sung (L) and his son, Kim Jong-il, on the 101st anniversary of the elder Kim's birth in Pyongyang on April 15, 2013 (KCNA/VOA).

REPUBLIC OF KOREA TODAY

South Korea – Vibrant Democracy,
Modern Economy, Regional Power





The Republic of Korea, or South Korea, is a prosperous democracy empowered by the creative drive and hard working spirit of the Korean people. Located at the epicenter of one of the world's most critical regions, South Korea is Northeast Asia's strategic key terrain. South Korea has become a middle power poised to enhance its security and increase its international contributions based on its modern military, advanced economy, and considerable soft power.

International Business District in Songdo, Incheon, South Korea on June 29, 2013 (top) and a time-lapse photo of Namdaemun Gate at Seoul, South Korea on September 25, 2013 (left) (photos courtesy of Sungjin Kim/sjkimphotos.com).

Gyeongbokgung Palace of the Joseon Dynasty in the foreground with the South Korean Presidential residence the “Blue House” in the background on October 17, 2013 (photo courtesy of Sungjin Kim/sjkimphotos.com).



Due to a real threat from the North, South Korea fields the world's 6th largest military with an active duty force of 639,000. The South Korean military is highly motivated, well led, and equipped with modern weapons systems. Korea's capabilities include considerable purchases from the U.S., including F-15K fighters and AH-64E Apache attack helicopters. It plans significant acquisitions in the future including the F-35 Joint Strike Fighters, Global Hawk unmanned aerial systems, and Patriot PAC-3 air defense systems. ROK and U.S. forces maintain a high degree of interoperability which enhances combined readiness and deterrence against North Korea.

South Korea is a strong contributor to U.S. and U.S.-led international coalition efforts. This included the provision of major combat forces during the Vietnam War, and combat service and civilian reconstruction support in Iraq and Afghanistan. South Korea has supported 17 UN peacekeeping missions, and contributes to other international security missions, such as anti-piracy missions off the coast of Africa.

Emerging from the devastation of the Korean War as one of the world's poorest countries, South Korea engineered an economic miracle, transforming itself into one of the wealthiest and most technologically advanced nations. Sometimes referred to as the “Miracle on the Han,” South Korea is the only nation to go from being a recipient of international aid

to a contributor. With the 12th largest economy in the world, advanced technology, and manufacturing sectors, South Korea is a crucial player in the global economy.

South Korea is America's 7th largest trading partner. In 2012, U.S. exported \$42.3 billion in goods and services to South Korea supporting over 119,000 U.S. jobs. U.S. foreign direct investment in South Korea stood at \$3.7 billion in 2012, for a cumulative investment of over \$49 billion. South Korea is also the 11th largest foreign investor in the U.S., with \$24 billion in foreign direct investment. South Korean economic activity and investment contribute to American economic prosperity. For example, Hyundai Motors is responsible for more than 94,000 jobs in the U.S. and in excess of \$7 billion in economic activity.

South Korea is a vibrant democracy, and our two nations share many common values. Having transitioned from an authoritarian state to a democracy, South Korea stands as an example to other nations. Koreans are making tremendous contributions in many areas of human endeavor including the arts, education, science, technology, and sports. South Korea is one of the most “wired” countries in the world. Many Americans are fans of Korean TV programs, movies, and music. We have deep people-to-people ties, and America is proud to count South Korea amongst its closest and most important friends and allies.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

6 th Largest Military
639,000 Active Duty

6 th Internet Connectivity
One of the World's Most
Wired Nations

7 th Graduate Education
One of the World's Most
Educated Nations

12 th Largest Defense Budget
\$32.7 Billion in 2014

12 th in Total National Power
GDP, Defense Spending,
Population & Technology

12 th Largest Economy
\$1.13 Trillion Gross
Domestic Product

USFK Congressional Posture Statement 2014

Bloomberg, 26 December 2013

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

International Futures, Atlantic Council,

18 January 2014 (<http://www.ifs.du.edu>)

World Bank, 17 December 2013

\$130 Billion
Bilateral Trade
Between the U.S. and
South Korea in 2012

\$49.8 Billion U.S.
Foreign Direct Investment
in South Korea

\$24 Billion South Korean
Foreign Direct Investment
in the U.S.

USFK Congressional Posture Statement 2014

Korea Matters for America Matters for Korea, East-West Center and The Asan Institute for Policy Studies; 19 March 2013. Figures sourced to reporting from the U.S. Department of Commerce and Korea International Trade Association

Economic Aspects of the Rebalance; Congressional Testimony by Scot Marciel, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asia and Pacific Affairs, U.S. State Department, 18 December 2013.

114,000
Americans Residing
in South Korea

119,000
U.S. Jobs
Supported by
U.S. Exports to
South Korea

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, February 2013

U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

The U.S.-ROK Alliance



For over 60 years, the military partnership between the United States and the Republic of Korea has stood as a preeminent example of bilateral security cooperation. Forged on the battlefields of the Korean War, a three-year con-

*U.S. and ROK soldiers after
conducting an artillery exercise on
March 6, 2011 (U.S. Army photo).*



flict that has yet to be concluded with a formal peace agreement, the Alliance has withstood the test of time and continues to make an important contribution to the security and stability of North-east Asia.

South Korea has developed one of the world's largest economies and a strong democratic government. President Obama and President Lee signed the "Joint Vision for the Alliance of the United States of America and the Republic of Korea" on June 16, 2009, which President Obama and President Park revalidated in 2013. The Vision reflects the strength of our Alliance and commits both nations to a comprehensive, strategic alliance of bilateral, regional, and global scope that is based on common values and mutual trust. Together, we will work to tackle challenges facing both our nations.

The Korean War forged the unbreakable bond between the U.S. and South Korea. On June 25, 1950, North Korea launched a massive attack against the newly established Republic of Korea. In response, the United Nations Security Council authorized the establishment of a unified command - United Nations Command. Twenty nations answered the call providing combat units and other critical support to defend South Korea and restore international peace and security. More than 33,000 American and 137,000 South Korean service members lost their lives in the bitter conflict with casualties on both sides topping two million.

Following the signing of the Korean War Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953, a Mutual Defense Treaty between Seoul and Washington authorized the continued stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea. The Mutual Defense Treaty remains the cornerstone of our Alliance. In 1978, in recognition of the growing capacity of the ROK, the Alliance established the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC) to assume the lead role in the defense of South Korea. The UNC remained in place to maintain the Armistice, demonstrate continuing international commitment to security on the Peninsula, and if necessary to defend South Korea. CFC is a key contributor to stability on the Korean Peninsula, and ready to "Fight Tonight" if called upon. The Alliance is engaged in transformation initiatives to ensure we remain capable and postured to adapt to a dynamic strategic environment. The annual Security Consultative Meeting between the U.S. Secretary of Defense and the ROK Minister of National Defense, and the Military Committee Meeting between the Chairmen of our respective Joint Chiefs of Staff are at the pinnacle of our Alliance's military relationship. The U.S. and ROK militaries have robust



Top Left: ROK Navy destroyer Chungmugong Yi Sun-Sin (right), and the U.S. Navy guided-missile destroyer USS Curtis Wilbur move into formation during a training exercise in South Korean waters (U.S. Navy photo).



Bottom Left: U.S. and ROK special operations forces exit a Chinook during KEY RESOLVE / FOAL EAGLE 2013 (SOCKOR photo).

relationships that enable unified action in support of our common objectives.

The U.S. and South Korea have acted in a common cause based on shared values on the Korean Peninsula and beyond. The U.S. enabled South Korea's hard earned success and liberty, and South Korea is appreciative. South Korea has proven itself to be among America's most steadfast allies, deploying forces to fight in the Vietnam War, the Gulf War, Afghanistan, and Iraq. Internationally, South Korea



*Top Middle: U.S. and ROK Marines train during KEY RESOLVE / FOAL EAGLE 2014 (MARFOR-K photo).
Top Right: U.S. and ROK Special Forces train during KEY RESOLVE / FOAL EAGLE 2013 (SOCKOR photo).*

Bottom Right: (From left to right) Lt. Gen. Jan-Marc Jouas, Commander, 7th Air Force; Gen. Park Seon-woo, Deputy Commander, Combined Forces Command; Gen. Curtis Scaparrotti, Commander, United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command and U.S. Forces Korea; and Lt. Gen. Choi Cha-kyu, Commander, ROK Air Force Operations Command discuss 607th Air and Space Operations Center operations during a visit to Osan Air Base, October 30, 2013 (USAF photo).

engages in counter-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia and in UN peacekeeping operations in eight locations. The U.S. and South Korea have and continue to stand by one another in Korea and around the world.

The U.S.-ROK partnership extends well beyond defense to encompass diplomatic, economic, cultural, educational, and other components. Our nations diplomatically support one another on a range of issues around the globe. Our trade relationship is

one of the most vibrant trading relationships in the world, one that topped \$130 billion in goods and services in 2012. Culturally and educationally, we enrich one another with deep relationships between the people of our two nations. Few alliances in history have proven so effective and enduring. Based upon our accomplishments over the past 60 years, the U.S.-ROK Alliance is well poised to achieve important accomplishments in the years to come.



Gen. Scaparrotti (second from right) and CNFK Commander Rear Adm. Franchetti (far left) meet with Republic of Korea Fleet Command leadership at Busan Naval Operations Base on February 6, 2014 (U.S. Army photo).

U.S.-ROK Combined Forces Command

The Combined Forces Command (CFC) is the U.S.-ROK Alliance's warfighting command. CFC is responsible for deterring North Korean aggression and, if deterrence fails, leads combined U.S.-ROK forces in the defense of South Korea. Although South Korea's Joint Chiefs of Staff has operational control of the South Korean military during Armistice, South Korea and the U.S. could decide to place South Korean forces under the operational control of CFC in crisis or war. During Armistice, CFC maintains the authorities to organize, plan, and train U.S. and ROK forces to ensure that CFC is ready to "Fight Tonight." This is not a slogan in Korea; it is a mindset. CFC serves a purpose beyond that of other military commands -- it embodies the military dimension of the Alliance and enables Americans and Koreans to fight as a unified force.

U.S. Forces Korea

USFK organizes, trains, and equips U.S. forces on the Peninsula to be agile, adaptable, and ready to support CFC and UNC, as well as U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM). USFK continues to support the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty and serves as a visible manifestation of the U.S. commitment to South Korea. USFK is a stabilizing force that assures our South Korean ally of U.S. commitment and resolve in its defense. As a joint, sub-unified command of PACOM, USFK is responsible for supporting the combatant command's pursuit of U.S. theater and national level objectives. USFK is a member of the broader U.S. team working Korea issues, including PACOM, the Joint Staff, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the U.S. Embassy, the Interagency, and the Intelligence Community. Our close teamwork enables a synchronized U.S. approach on Alliance security issues.



COMBINED FORCES COMMAND AND U.S. FORCES KOREA

READY TO FIGHT TONIGHT

Ground Forces

As USFK's ground component force, Eighth Army (8A) uses modernized ground combat power to deter threats to U.S. interests in Korea in full partnership with the South Korean Army. In 2013, U.S. Army Pacific established a Coordination Element on the Peninsula to provide additional synchronization. The new Army Regionally Aligned Force effort ensures CONUS-based forces are better prepared to respond to regional requirements. In late 2013 and early 2014, the Army dispatched additive rotational forces to Korea as a means to strengthen combat readiness. These rotational forces arrive in Korea fully manned and trained, and they minimize transportation costs by leaving their equipment in Korea for the next unit in the rotation. Eighth Army's enhanced readiness and presence in Korea represent a powerful U.S. commitment to deterrence and warfighting capability.

Air Forces

The 7th Air Force is stationed in the Republic of Korea to apply air and space power in the Korean Theater of Operations (KTO). In 2013, 7th Air Force made advancements in command and control systems by fielding an improved version of the Theater Battle Management Core System. This new system enhances our ability to command and control thousands of coalition sorties in one of the world's most complex battle spaces. In August, the 7th Air Force Commander assumed the role of Area Air Defense Commander for the KTO. Despite resource constraints in 2013, 7th Air Force made progress in enhancing deterrence and defense through Theater Support Packages (TSP), exercises, training, and command and control enhancements. Last year, 7th Air Force hosted three TSPs augmenting our capabilities and demonstrating U.S. resolve. They



A U.S. Air Force F-16 Fighting Falcon assigned to the 80th Fighter Squadron takes off from Kunsan Air Base, South Korea, on May 21, 2009 (Department of Defense photo).



The U.S. Navy's forward-deployed aircraft carrier USS George Washington operates in waters off the Korean Peninsula on October 11, 2013 (U.S. Navy photo).

continued to improve combined airpower capabilities by executing two MAX THUNDER exercises, and trained the ROK Air Force for its first-ever deployment out of country to integrate with U.S. and multinational forces.

Naval Forces

The deployment and presence of the U.S. Navy's most modern combat platforms in the Pacific Region provides enhanced capabilities (air, surface, undersea) in the maritime domain. The U.S. Navy is committed to sending our most modern platforms to the Pacific Region. The routine presence in the KTO of carrier strike groups demonstrates U.S. commitment and staying power, reassures allies, and deters adversaries. The routine deployment of expeditionary strike groups allows us to conduct combined amphibious operations and advance the command and control capabilities of the ROK and

U.S. Marine Air-Ground Task Force.

Marine Forces

U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Korea (MARFOR-K) is a service component headquarters assigned to USFK. It coordinates support from U.S. Marine units that come primarily from the III Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) located in Japan. MARFOR-K maintains a close relationship with the ROK Marine Corps and helps ensure that combined planning and training events are of optimal benefit to both countries. In 2013, we conducted 11 combined Korea Marine Exercise Program events that ranged from platoon to battalion size and spanned the gamut of military operations. U.S. and ROK Marine combined training includes Exercise SSANG YONG, one of the most comprehensive amphibious exercises in the world. MARFOR-K ensures that USFK remains ready to integrate forward-based



U.S. Airmen from the 8th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, arm an F-16 during the BEVERLY BULLDOG 14-01 exercise at Kunsan Air Base, November 20, 2013 (USAF photo).



ROK and U.S. Marines practice Military Operations in Urban Terrain training during KEY RESOLVE / FOAL EAGLE 2014 (United States Marine Corps photo).



Special Operations Command Korea (SOCKOR) awaiting airborne jumps from a helium blimp and gondola at a South Korean drop zone on March 9, 2009 (SOCKOR photo).



U.S. Marines with the 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit provide security while ROK Marines rush toward the objective during a multilateral amphibious assault exercise in Hat Yao, Thailand on February 10, 2012 (Department of Defense photo).

U.S. Marine forces that would be critical in the early hours and days of a crisis.

Special Operations Forces

Special Operations Command, Korea (SOCKOR) serves as our Theater Special Operations Command (TSOC) for Korea, providing command and control for all U.S. Special Operations Forces (SOF) in Korea. SOCKOR maintains continual engagement with the Republic of Korea Special Warfare Command, its Naval Special Warfare Flotilla’s SEALs, its Air Force SOF fixed wing, and its Army rotary wing SOF units. Our South Korean partners are deploying their SOF beyond Iraq and Afghanistan and contributing to multiple peacekeeping deployments in South Sudan, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates, and the Gulf of Aden. SOCKOR also serves as the UNC’s subordinate headquarters that commands and

controls all UN SOF during training exercises and in the event of crisis or war.

Exercise

The Command maintains a high state of readiness through a robust training and exercise program that includes two, annual theater-level exercises: KEY RESOLVE (KR) and ULCHI FREEDOM GUARDIAN (UFG). KR is held in the spring and UFG in late summer. Both are defensive command post exercises to ensure readiness by training on our critical tasks and our operational plans. UFG is the world’s largest computerized command and control exercise. Both KR and UFG are essential to maintaining readiness and deterrence. The Alliance also conducts the FOAL EAGLE field exercise in the spring, which is one of the world’s largest field exercises and focuses on the defense of South Korea.



Former 8th Army NCO of the Year, Staff Sgt. Victor Trinidad checks his target (U.S. Army photo).



ROK and U.S. Marine Corps Combined Exercise on February 7, 2013 (Republic of Korea Armed Forces photo).

*Quarterly UNC Round-
table Discussion with
UNC Member State
Ambassadors February
20, 2014 (UNCMAC
photo).*



UNITED NATIONS COMMAND **HISTORY AND VISION**



"We affirm, in the interests of world peace, that if there is renewal of the armed attack, challenging again the principles of the United Nations, we should again be united and prompt to resist."

UNC Member States at signing of Korean War Armistice
on July, 27 1953

UN Security Council Resolution 84 of July 7, 1950 authorized a United States-led unified command under the UN flag to assist South Korea in repelling armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area. General Douglas MacArthur served as the first commander of the United Nations Command (UNC). The U.S. and 16 other countries provided combat forces to defend South Korea and another five provided medical units.

In late 1950, UNC halted the North Korean attack and launched a counteroffensive. However, after large forces from the People’s Republic of China thrust a surprise intervention to support North Korea, UNC was unable to achieve a decisive end to the conflict which then turned into a bloody stalemate.

On July 27, 1953, UNC signed an armistice with the commanders of North Korean and Chinese forces. The Armistice brought an end to major combat operations and created a demilitarized zone (DMZ) to separate the forces, but did not bring a durable peace to the Peninsula. North Korea continues to threaten South Korea and the Alliance, to conduct limited attacks or provocations against the South, and to develop asymmetric capabilities.

The UNC remains committed to demonstrating international resolve against the North Korean threat by maintaining the terms of the Armistice Agreement. UNC is a strategic force multiplier and manifestation of international determination and legitimacy that supports South Korea deter North Korean aggression.

Country		Troops Deployed	Casualties
Combat Forces			
US		1,789,000	137,250
UK		56,000	4,908
Australia		8,407	1,584
Netherlands		5,322	768
Canada		25,687	1,557
New Zealand		3,794	103
France		3,421	1,289
Philippines		7,420	389
Turkey		14,936	3,216
Thailand		6,326	1,273
Greece		4,992	738
South Africa		826	43

Country		Troops Deployed	Casualties
Belgium		3,498	440
Luxembourg		83	15
Columbia		5,100	639
Ethiopia		3,518	121
Medical Support			
Sweden		160	
India		627	
Denmark		630	
Norway		623	3
Italy		128	

A total of 21 members of the United Nations (UN) provided forces to UNC: 16 countries provided combat forces and five provided medical support (Information from eng.koreanwar60.go.kr).

The UNC's commitment is apparent through increased contributions of fulltime, multinational staff members and participation in major military exercises. Military officers from Canada serve on the UNC Headquarters staff; officers from Canada, Denmark and New Zealand serve in the Secretariat of the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC); and officers from Australia and Canada serve at the Headquarters UNC (Rear) in U.S. Yokota Air Base in Japan. The Philippines and Thailand provide contingents on a 6-month rotation to the UNC Honor Guard Company. Thirty-six officers from Australia, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, and the United Kingdom participated in exercises KEY RESOLVE and FOAL EAGLE. Over 100 officers from seven UNC Member States (Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, New Zealand, Norway, and the United Kingdom) participated in exercise ULCHI FREEDOM GUARDIAN last year. This was the largest participation by UNC Member

States. These exercises enable UNC Member States to understand decision-making and the critical role UNC Member States play during the different phases of crisis and war. Italy returned to the UNC in November 2013, bringing the number of postwar Member States to 18 countries. This increasing and visible multinational presence is a clear message of international support for the defense of South Korea and stability in the region.

Following the signing of the Korean War Armistice on July, 27 1953, 16 Member States made a declaration: "We affirm, in the interests of world peace, that if there is renewal of the armed attack, challenging again the principles of the United Nations, we should again be united and prompt to resist." Though signed over 60 years ago, the commitment of the UNC Member States still remains strong today.



Second to left: U.S. Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Martin Dempsey observes the northern portion of the DMZ from Observation Post Ouellette on November 11, 2012 (UNCMAC photo).



Sherman tanks from Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) at the Imjin River, 1952 (U.S. Army official Korean War Image Archive).



General Douglas MacArthur (middle), Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, observes the shelling of Incheon from the USS Mount McKinley on September 15, 1950 (U.S. Army official Korean War Image Archive).

UNC Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC)

Negotiations to end the Korean War began on July 10, 1951 with representatives from the United Nations Command (UNC), the North Korean People's Army (KPA), and Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV). Failing to reach a peace agreement, the UNC Commander, General Mark W. Clark; KPA Supreme Commander, Marshall Kim Il-sung; and CPV Commander, Peng Teh-huai, signed the Korean Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953.

The Korean Armistice is an agreement between military commanders. The signatories of the Armistice envisioned it as a temporary military

measure. However, over 60 years later, the Armistice remains in effect as a vital instrument for maintaining stability.

UNCMAC supervises the implementation of the Armistice, and conducts negotiations to settle Armistice violations. The UNC Commander appoints five members to the UNCMAC; three must be general or flag rank and the other two must be colonels, brigadier generals, or major generals. Since 1991, the UNC Commander has appointed a South Korean Army major general to serve as the Senior Member of UNCMAC.

To maintain the Armistice, UNCMAC engages the KPA, controls access into the southern portion of the DMZ, investigates Armistice violations, inspects



From Left: Gen. Scaparrotti, UNC Commander, then-Maj. Gen. Chun, In-Bum, Senior Member of the UNCMAC, and Gen. Park, Sun-Woo, Deputy Commander of CFC at Panmunjom, South Korea, October 3, 2013 (U.S. Army Photo).



UNCMAC Secretary Col. James Minnich (right) at a UNCMAC-KPA Meeting in Panmunjom, September 11, 2013 (UNCMAC photo).

UNC guard and observation positions, and observes South Korean military exercises. The Armistice authorizes UNCMAC to grant access to the southern portion of the DMZ and to cross the Military Demarcation Line (MDL), the de facto borderline between the two Koreas. On a monthly basis, UNCMAC Corridor Control Officers approve and monitor on average 10,000 round trip crossings of personnel in 7,000 vehicles, transiting to the Kaesong Industrial Complex in North Korea, which employs about 52,000 North Korean employees working for 122 South Korean businesses. In January 2014, UNCMAC welcomed three officers from South Korea to its permanent staff.

UNC also enables education and transparency. Annually, UNC hosts more than 150,000 visitors to Panmunjom to see where North Korean and UNC officers meet. In 2013, UNCMAC and the KPA met twice, and exchanged on average one message each week. UNCMAC conducted or facilitated the repatriation of 10 persons and five human remains between the two Koreas across the MDL in Panmunjom.

The United Nations Command will continue to maintain the Armistice while helping to deter aggression, facilitating de-escalation, and responding to crisis through multinational operations.

COUNTERING PROVOCATIONS AND MISSILE THREATS, AND TAILORING DETERRENCE

Based on North Korea's propensity to conduct violent provocations, combined with its growing threat from missile capabilities and weapons of mass destruction (WMD), the U.S.-ROK Alliance put in place its Counter-Provocation Plan and is advancing both a Tailored Deterrence Strategy to deter North Korea from using WMD and a Comprehensive Counter-Missile Strategy to ensure we can defeat the North Korean missile threat.

In March 2013, the Commander of Combined Forces Command and Chairman of the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff signed the combined Counter-Provocation Plan. The Counter-Provocation Plan is a contingency plan designed to counter North Korean provocations as an Alliance. It was developed by mutual agreement between the ROK and U.S. Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff after the North Korean artillery attack on Yeonpyeong Island in November 2010. We improved our combined readiness posture and procedures for consultation and action.



U.S. Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Jonathan Greenert visits a memorial dedicated to the South Korean Navy corvette ROKS Cheonan at Pyeongtaek Naval Base on May 16, 2013. (U.S. Navy photo)

THE ALLIANCE COMPREHENSIVE

DETECT

Employ intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) to enable other lines of effort. This includes interoperable real-time data links (e.g., LINK-16) for timely and precise information sharing, and fielding and integrating additional sensors to improve coverage (e.g., Green Pine radars, Global Hawk).

DEFEND

Employ passive and active defenses to minimize damage and disruption caused by missiles. Improve both the quality and quantity of ROK and U.S. missile defense units and missile interceptors (e.g., PAC-3 systems and sea-based interceptors).

DISRUPT

Employ kinetic and non-kinetic operations to delay and desynchronize North Korean ballistic missile operations reducing their volume, concentration, timeliness, and accuracy. This requires deep strikes on infrastructure supporting missile forces.

DESTROY

Employ dynamic time-sensitive attack operations to destroy North Korean mobile missile launchers and other mobile missile assets. Interoperable and integrated command, control, communications, and computers are essential.

DETECT photo: Northrop Grumman's high-altitude long-endurance unmanned aircraft (Department of Defense photo).

DEFEND photo: A MIM-104 Patriot missile (U.S. Army Redstone Arsenal photo).

DISRUPT photo: MGM-140 ATCMS launch by M270 (U.S. Army photo).

DESTROY photo: An F-35A Lightning II executing its first live-fire launch of a guided air-to-air missile over a military test range off the coast of California on October 30, 2013 (U.S. Air Force photo).

COUNTER-MISSILE STRATEGY (4D)

At the 45th Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) in October 2013, U.S. Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel and ROK Minister of National Defense Kim Kwang-jin signed the Tailored Deterrence Strategy or TDS. Secretary Hagel stated that the TDS creates a strategic, policy-level framework for deterring specific threats. The SCM communiqué reaffirmed U.S. commitment to provide and strengthen deterrence for South Korea “using the full range of military capabilities, including the U.S. nuclear umbrella, conventional strike, and missile defense capabilities.”

The communiqué delineated a “comprehensive counter-and destroy” (4D) threats from North Korea’s missile inform Alliance defense policy, force posture, procure-operations. South Korea and the U.S. agreed that Seoul response capabilities and to develop the “Korean Air sides will further the interoperability of the Alliance’s

missile strategy” to “detect, defend, disrupt, arsenal. The 4D Strategy is designed to ment decisions, planning, exercises, and will continue to build reliable interoperable and Missile Defense System,” and that both command and control system.

As a reflection of its commitment to this Alliance funding for acquisitions to support this strategy in its Korea continue to work as partners to ensure a strong Korean threat.

objective, the ROK government prioritized 2014 defense budget. The U.S. and South deterrence and defense against the North



The USS Fitzgerald launches a Standard Missile-3 (SM-3) as part of a joint ballistic missile defense exercise (U.S. Navy photo).

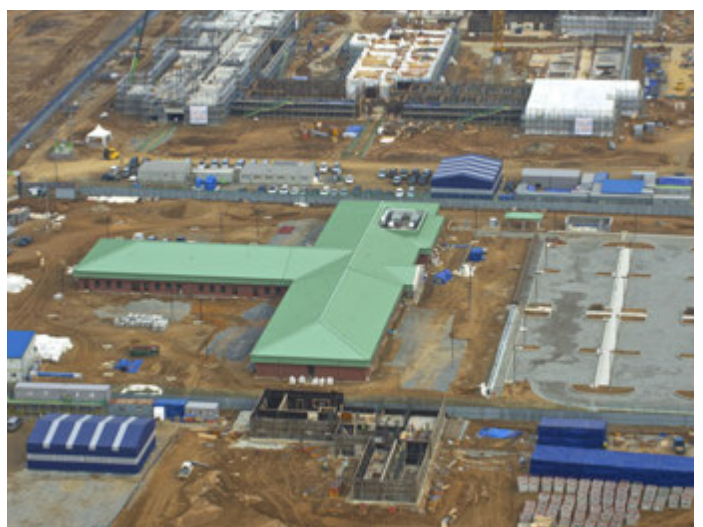
TRANSFORMATION AND RELOCATION

U.S. Forces Korea will consolidate into two enduring hubs south of Seoul near the cities of Pyeongtaek and Daegu. By moving into these locations, USFK will improve readiness, efficiency, and further enhance its partnership with local communities. The consolidation of U.S. forces in Korea will support U.S. and South Korean national interests including a strong combined defense and credible deterrence.

The USFK transformation program will accomplish the relocation through two major plans: the Yongsan Relocation Plan (YRP) and the Land Partnership Plan (LPP). The ROK government (ROKG) funds the YRP agreement to relocate the Headquarters of USFK and the United Nations Command primarily to U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Humphreys in Pyeongtaek. The LPP agreement primarily consolidates forces from north of Seoul to USAG Humphreys, while still providing access to northern training areas and ranges. USFK will reduce its theater footprint to 20 installations with all non-enduring sites returning to the ROKG.

USFK manages the \$10.7 billion LPP transformation program already well underway with more than \$1 billion in current construction. In total, there are more than 480 construction projects consisting of over 1,000 facilities.

The additional construction at Humphreys triples its garrison size from 1,210 to 3,538 acres, with the garrison population growing from 10,000 to 36,000 military, civilian, and family members. Main construction



projects include unit headquarters, motor pools, barracks, family housing, medical facilities, a military communications complex, a commissary, a post exchange, schools, a child development center, and other facilities. New barracks and family housing in several sections of the garrison are already completed and occupied.

Under YRP, U.S. naval forces in Korea will move and co-locate with the ROK Fleet Headquarters at Busan, and U.S. Marine Forces Korea will relocate to Humphreys. These moves strengthen day-to-day cooperation in the combined naval component, while leveraging the capabilities of nearby Commander Fleet Activities-Chinhae, the only U.S. Navy base on the Asian mainland.

Under LPP, USFK returns land at Osan Air Base containing outdated storage areas to South Korea, and in turn, South Korea will grant a larger parcel of land to construct new storage facilities on Osan, at U.S. expense.



USAG Humphreys in comparison with Washington D.C. (USFK J5).



Humphreys High School (USAG Humphreys Public Affairs photo).



Top: UN Forces First Battle Memorial on April 23, 2013 (U.S. Army Photo).



Members of the 2nd Infantry Division visit Kaneung Elementary School on September 13, 2007 as part of the Good Neighbor Program (2nd Infantry Division photo).

COMMUNITY

USFK places a high priority on enhancing the ROK-U.S. Alliance through positive relationships with the Korean people and their communities. A center piece of our community relations effort is known as the Good Neighbor Program. The purpose of the program is to engage and connect the American military with the local Korean community, government, media, business, and educational institutions in order to create understanding and appreciation for the mission of USFK, and provide our Service Members with an appreciation of Korea along with the opportunity to make contributions to Korean society. USFK conducted 3,292 events in 2013 with the participation of 276,947 Koreans.

Good Neighbor Program events educate, inform, and familiarize Koreans with the role USFK plays on the Korean Peninsula and familiarizes USFK Service Members, Civilians, and Family Members with Korean history, culture, lifestyles, and customs. This direct engagement allows Americans and Koreans to develop a mutual understanding, often leading to lifelong friendships.

Examples of Good Neighbor Program community relations events include English-language camps, speaking engagements by U.S. military personnel, air shows, sporting events, and open houses at USFK installations. Korean cultural awareness



RELATIONS

training for USFK Service Members includes orientation on the Korean language and culture as well as day and overnight trips to Korean historic and cultural sites. These tours are often provided at no-cost by either the Korean government or a local friendship organization. This holistic approach to bridging the cultural gap between USFK and our Korean hosts has proven effective and provides our Service Members with a more enriching and rewarding tour of duty in the Republic of Korea.

Two programs of note focus on Korean high school and college students. The Student Security Education Program is an all-day event which provides Korean students with a greater appreciation of USFK's role through a security situation briefing and visit to the DMZ. Over 3,300 students participated in 2013, and we expect to exceed 5,000 in 2014. The Students Meet Veterans Program matches up English-speaking Korean students with American veterans of the Korean War for a day trip to the DMZ. While the veterans share their wartime memories in a moving oral history experience, the students provide living proof to the veterans of the value of their wartime sacrifices six decades ago. Both programs epitomize the intent of the Good Neighbor Program to build genuine understanding and friendships among the American and Korean people to reinforce the Alliance.

Top: The Eighth Army Band plays for the participants of the Namsan Walk-a-Thon on May 11, 2013 (U.S. Army Photo).



Members of the 2nd Infantry Division deliver charcoal to local residents as part of the Good Neighbor Program on February 1, 2012 (2nd Infantry Division photo).



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